

market-based bids, from financially sound firms; (2) financing from Korean Government-owned or controlled banks not be used to secure any sale; and (3) the bid selection process be based on commercial, not political factors. I feel strongly that by implementing these guidelines the Korean Government will fulfill its previous assurances that Hanbo will not receive any further government support and will be sold through a market-based process.

I appreciate your concern and continued cooperation in ensuring that the sale of Hanbo is completed as efficiently and expeditiously as possible. I look forward to working with you in the future.

Warm regards,

DONALD L. EVANS.

July 10, 2001.

Hon. DONALD EVANS,  
Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY EVANS: Both domestic and foreign steelmakers generally acknowledge the worldwide excess production capacity has seriously harmed U.S. steelmakers. There may be differences in various studies about how much excess capacity exists, but all involved seem to agree that much of the excess has been caused by market distorting subsidies and that these should be stopped.

Dongkuk Steel Mills of South Korea is an excellent example of a financially weak company that has used political muscle to get government loans at subsidized interest rates to survive and expand. During the last three years Dongkuk earnings have failed to equal its interest expense. This should be measured against a benchmark articulated by McKinsey & Co., a highly respected international consulting company, which provides that a company with less than two times interest coverage is likely to fail. Generally, even "junk" quality coverage ratio, Dongkuk has apparently just been granted an \$80 million credit facility by Korea Development Bank (KDB), an agency of the Korean government which is funded indirectly by the IMF. The loan is at an interest rate well below what the company could get in the normal course of business. We have been critical in the past of Korean government loans of this type which have been used to build additional steel capacity and have indirectly come from IMF funds.

By all measures, Dongkuk is the weakest of the (non-bankrupt) steel mills in Korea and should not have been eligible for the KDB loan due to its size (larger than allowed) and poor credit standing. It has arranged for stories in the Korean press claiming that it has been profitable in 2001. However, its financial filings with the Korean government Financial Supervisory Service shows a large loss. Dongkuk has also been found guilty of dumping both steel plate and rebars in the U.S. market. It appears that the company has dumped its products in the U.S. to generate high gross sales numbers to support its campaign for a government subsidy to help bail out an unprofitable company, even though these sales were unprofitable.

Dongkuk's public campaign has been extended to the U.S. where a recent delegation of Korean steel industry leaders that came to the U.S. to lobby various trade officials was composed of nearly only officials of Dongkuk and its subsidiary, Union Steel.

I am writing to request that your office initiate an investigation into Dongkuk's financial arrangements, including its use of IMF funds through the Korean Development

Bank to provide subsidies to the Korean steel industry. Please also advise us whether these arrangements violate any of the U.S. trade laws and please also take such actions as they may be appropriate to ensure that Dongkuk is barred from acquiring any additional steel assets, either directly or indirectly, in Korea as long as it continues to obtain subsidized funds from the Korean Development Bank.

I want to thank you in advance for your kind consideration of my request and I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. I remain

Very Truly Yours,

STEVEN C. LATOURETTE,  
Member of Congress.

#### IDAHO'S RESOLUTION FOR ENERGY POLICY

#### HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully offer for my colleagues' attention the following astute remarks contained in the resolution proposed by the Canyon County Republican Central Committee and adopted by the Idaho Republican Party at its 2001 Summer State Central Committee Meeting on June 16, 2001. I could not agree more with the statements and sentiments of my fellow Idaho Republicans, and am pleased that this Congress has begun to take steps to see that the energy goals of Idaho and other states are fulfilled as quickly as possible.

#### A RESOLUTION OF THE IDAHO REPUBLICAN PARTY

Whereas, over the last decade, the West has experienced tremendous economic and population growth. The growth has resulted in significant new demands on energy resources of all types. Over the last year, the United States, and the West in particular, have seen its surplus energy resources disappear, resulting in unprecedented prices for electric energy and natural gas. This situation has resulted in curtailment of energy intensive industries and subsequent employment displacement. Furthermore, the situation has revealed that there is not adequate amounts of electric energy generation or electric and gas transmission available to meet current or future needs due to a variety of reasons, including non-existent national energy policy, lack of new investment in construction, inefficient sitting regulations, local opposition, and a myriad of statutory and regulatory impediments;

Whereas, the West plays a critical role in energy policy and development due to its abundance of natural gas, clean coal, hydropower resources, and emerging non-hydropower renewable resources;

Whereas, the citizens of Idaho have historically been the beneficiaries of some of the lowest energy costs in the United States largely because of the clean, renewable hydropower, an efficient electric distribution and transmission system and proximity to affordable natural gas reserves and pipelines;

Whereas, these energy resources have played a significant role in the development of Idaho's economic prosperity and will play a key role in future economic growth and energy cost affordability for Idaho citizens;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Idaho Republican Party urges policy makers at all

levels of government, to support and enact energy policies that continue to allow Idaho citizens to have access to clean, affordable, and reliable energy. These policies should include, but are not limited to, a streamlined regulatory process for construction and operation of electric generation, electric transmission, and natural gas pipelines. These policies should also specifically include support for hydropower relicensing reform, improving energy efficiency and conservation, development and deployment of new technologies for traditional and emerging generation systems and short-term measures to support low-income families with energy payments.

Be it further resolved, That policy makers at all levels coordinate their policies and procedures with each other to maximize taxpayer dollars and provide non-duplicative, efficient and effective government oversight responsibility.

This resolution proposed by the Canyon County Republican Central Committee, was duly considered and adopted by the Idaho Republican Party at its 2001 Summer State Central Committee Meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and Seal of the Part at Twin Falls, Idaho, this 16th day of June, A.D. 2001.  
Trent L. Clark, State Party Chairman

#### TRIBUTE TO PORT AUTHORITY EMPLOYEES LOST ON SEP- TEMBER 11, 2001

#### HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to all those who perished in the attacks on America on September 11, 2001. To their family members and friends, words cannot adequately express the feelings that I and all Americans have for the pain and loss they have and will continue to endure.

Among the brave firefighters and police officers and thousands of other innocent people who perished in the collapse of the World Trade Center, were seventy-four employees of the Port Authority (PA) of New York and New Jersey. These men and women, who were dedicated to making our transportation system in the New York and New Jersey the best in the world, are sorely missed by their families, friends and a grief stricken nation. The energy, the innovation, and the commitment to public service of these PA employees will long be remembered by me and a grateful nation.

The work and sacrifice of these PA officials must not only be remembered by America and all Americans, but it also must be honored. I will honor these brave men and women by building on the proud legacy they have left to the PA.

Clearly, the American people's united commitment to continuing our love of freedom, democracy, rule of law, tolerance and justice, will prevail during the ensuing days and months as our nation pursues all those responsible for the September 11, 2001, attack on America. In that struggle, let us neither waiver nor bend in our global campaign against those who cut short the lives of thousands of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the attached list of Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

employees who were lost in the September 11, 2001 attack on the World Trade Center be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Deborah H. Kaplan, Douglas G. Karpiloff, Sergeant Robert M. Kaulfers, Frank Lalama, Officer Paul Laszcynski, Officer David P. Lemagne, Officer John J. Lennon, Officer John D. Levi, Executive Director Neil D. Levin, Margaret S. Lewis, Officer James F. Lynch, Robert H. Lynch, Myrna Maldonado, Captain Kathy Mazza, Officer Donald J. McIntyre, Officer Walter A. McNeil, Dir./Supt. of Police Fred V. Morrone, Officer Joseph M. Navas, Pete Negron, Officer James Nelson, Officer Alfonse J. Niedermeyer, David Ortiz, Officer James W. Parham, Nancy E. Perez, Officer Dominick A. Pezzulo, Eugene J. Raggio, Officer Bruce A. Reynolds, Francis S. Riccardelli, Officer Antonio J. Rodrigues, Officer Richard Rodriguez, Chief James A. Romito, Kalyan K. Sarkar, Anthony Savas, Officer John P. Skala, Edward T. Strauss, Officer Walwyn W. Stuart, Officer Kenneth F. Tietjen, Lisa L. Trerotola, Officer Nathaniel Webb, Officer Michael T. Wholey, Joseph Amatuccio, Officer Christopher C. Amoroso, Jean A. Andrucki, Richard A. Aronow, Ezra Aviles, Arlene T. Babakitis, James W. Barbella, Officer Maurice V. Barry, Margaret L. Benson, Daniel Bergstein, Edward Calderon, Officer Liam Callahan, Lieutenant Robert D. Cirri, Carlos Dacosta, Dwight D. Darcy, Niurka Davila, Officer Clinton Davis, Frank A. De Martini, William F. Fallon, Stephen J. Fiorelli, Officer Donald A. Foreman, Officer Gregg J. Froehner, Barry H. Glick, Officer Thomas E. Gorman, Joseph F. Grillo, Ken G. Grouzalis, Patrick A. Hoey, Officer Uhuru G. Houston, Officer George G. Howard, Officer Stephen Huczko, Inspector Anthony P. Infante Jr., Prem N. Jerath, Mary S. Jones, Officer Paul W. Jurgens.

**MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY CHILDHOOD ASSISTANCE, RESEARCH AND EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 2001**

SPEECH OF

**HON. TOM DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 24, 2001*

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 717, the Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Childhood Assistance, Research and Education Amendments of 2001. I would also like to thank my colleague Mr. ROGER WICKER and Chairman BILIRAKIS for their leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) is the most lethal childhood genetic disorder worldwide, affecting approximately one in every 3,500 boys. DMD is hereditary and is characterized by rapidly progressive muscle weakness that almost always results in death by 20 years of age. Unfortunately, there has been little emphasis placed on research to find a cure for this horrible disease. I was pleased to see Mr. WICKER take the lead by introducing H.R. 717, and I was proud to sign on as a cosponsor. This bill will create research centers within the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to increase data collection, epidemiological studies, and surveillance epi-

ties. I am hopeful that the added emphasis and resources this bill provides will speed advances in the treatment of this terrible disease. It is an important piece of legislation that will give hope to those who suffer from DMD and those who care for them. I urge my colleagues to give it their support.

**THE INTERNATIONAL VENTURE PHILANTHROPY FORUM**

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 2, 2001*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join in me in recognizing a landmark event that will take place next week in Budapest, Hungary. The International Venture Philanthropy Forum (IVPF), sponsored by the Nonprofit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team (NESsT), will bring together social entrepreneurs, corporate leaders, and donors to discuss methods for advancing venture philanthropy in developing nations. This mission merits the attention of all Members of this House, as it is inextricably linked to the role of civil society organizations as advocates for freedom and public welfare in emerging democracies.

We all remember the euphoria that accompanied the collapse of the Iron Curtain a decade ago. We recall the joy of seeing democracy and human rights restored to long-suffering peoples, of watching Berliners dance on the Berlin Wall and Czechs celebrate in the streets of Prague. These revolutions inspired us all; nevertheless, they did not eliminate our fear that these miraculous changes might prove fleeting. The tragedies of the twentieth century justified this concern. As Slovak hero Alexander Dubcek told the celebrating throngs in Wenceslas Square: "An old wise man said, 'If there once was light, why should there be darkness again?' Let us act in such a way to bring the light back again."

During the years after the demise of the Warsaw Pact, the governments of the United States and Western Europe helped to keep the beacon shining. Billions of dollars in aid and expertise flowed into these new democracies, much of which went to strengthen the work of budding nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) across the region. These NGOs served as the "glue" of civil society, looking out for public interests that otherwise might have been underrepresented in the cacophony of change: environmental protection, small business development, rights for children and the disabled, freedom of the press, and a host of other vital causes.

Mr. Speaker, this international financial assistance helped NGOs to smooth the transition from communism to more vibrant societies. However, the need for nonprofit community support continued to grow throughout the 1990's. The planned doctrines of yesteryear were supplanted overnight by new sets of uncertain rules and unanswered questions: How can social guarantees—albeit unpopular ones—be replaced without dramatically increasing poverty levels? How can entrepreneurship be nurtured in lands that had pre-

viously regarded this trait as criminal? What role should enterprise play in encouraging growth, upholding worker rights, and protecting natural resources? NGOs throughout this region often bear the responsibility of answering these questions and helping to fill the gaps passed over by social change.

To this day, available financial resources fail to satisfy these mounting needs. The discretionary income of populations in most emerging democracies is generally not high enough to support philanthropy, especially given the lack of a recent local traditions of private charity. Consequently, many NGOs still depend principally on foreign aid sources, reflecting a lack of financial diversity that foreshadows an array of real and potential difficulties:

As the demand for capital grows, some governments and private funding institutions have reduced their commitment to foreign aid. Given their financial dependence, NGOs are subject to the consequences of these choices. Available funds are often earmarked for specific projects, leaving NGOs with limited resources to build organizational capacity. Given the short-term commitment that such grants usually entail, nonprofits may feel the need to "go where the money is," even at the expense of their missions and operating goals.

Mr. Speaker, the call to expand the nonprofit capital market in emerging democracies is one that must be heard throughout the international community. The IVPF—by exploring the potential of venture philanthropy models and their practical application to developing economies—will address this ever-growing mandate.

What is venture philanthropy? Quite simply, it involves applying the tools of the for-profit sector to expand the reach of the community organizations. Practitioners stretch the nonprofit capital market by asking beneficiaries to act like business people. Venture philanthropists often offer loans and equity equivalents rather than traditional donations; engage nonprofit managers with an array of technical and strategic advisory service; build organizational capacity through the development of skills and networks; and, most important of all, set clear performance goals and expect "portfolio members" to achieve concrete social and/or financial returns on investment.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that the Roberts Enterprise Development Fund (REDF), recognized worldwide as an innovative force in this field, operates in and around my Bay Area congressional district. Principals from REDF and a wide array of venture philanthropy trendsetters will be featured at the IVPF, and their contributions will be melded with those of George Soros, Karl Schwab, and dozens of leading corporate and humanitarian voices from across the international community. The tragic events of September 11th will make it impossible for me to join them; nevertheless, I am excited by the Forum's role as a catalyst for the expansion of the nonprofit capital market in emerging democracies around the world.

Above all, I would like to pay tribute to the principal sponsor of the IVPF, the Nonprofit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team. From its offices in Budapest and Santiago, this organization has emerged as an international leader in the effort to foster social entrepreneurship and venture philanthropy in developing